

85609

The Solubility of Carbon Dioxide in S/064/60/000/005/011/021/XX
Methyl Ethyl Ketone, Ethyl Acetate, B024/B070
and Toluene at Low Temperatures Under Pressure

$RT \ln f_2/N_2 = RT \ln K - A' \cdot N_2$ (1) (f_2 - volatility of CO_2 ; N_2 - molar fraction of CO_2 in the solution; A' - a coefficient depending on the pressure but not on the composition of the gas; K - Henry coefficient). This equation is a generalization of the equation of Sechenov (Ref.5) to binary systems. From the results of the experiments, methyl ethyl ketone and ethyl acetate may be recommended as the most efficient solvents for CO_2 . There are 8 figures, 4 tables, and 6 references:
3 Soviet, 1 German, 1 US, and 1 British.

Card 2/2

SHENDERY, Ye.R.; ZEL'VENSKIY, Ya.D.; IVANOVSKIY, I.P.

Solubility of carbon dioxide in methyl ethyl ketone, ethyl acetate, and toluene under pressure and at a low temperature.
Khim.prom. no.5:370-374 J1-Ag '60. (MIRA 13:9)
(Carbon dioxide)

37451

S/195/60/001/002/003/010
B004/B067

26.2153

AUTHORS: Krasil'shchikov, A. I., Antonova, L. G., Ivanovskiy, F. P.

TITLE: Adsorption, Ionization, and Catalytic Activation of Gases
on Metals

PERIODICAL: Kinetika i kataliz, 1960, Vol. 1, No. 2, pp. 212 - 220

TEXT: In the field of gas adsorption and catalysis an increasing number of electron concepts has been developed. Therefore, new investigation methods must be developed. In Refs.10-12 the authors have developed a new electrochemical investigation method which they describe in this paper. The test equipment is schematically shown in Fig.1. The reaction tube 1 was made of special glass which becomes conductive on heating and acts as a solid electrolyte. A silver film applied to the outside of the glass served as reference electrode. The authors studied the adsorption of H_2 , CO_2 , C_2H_4 ; a mixture of H_2 and C_2H_4 ; CO and N_2 ; and a mixture of N_2 and H_2 on the following metals: Cu, Co, Ni, Ag, and Fe. The studies were made in the temperature range of 250 - 425°C. It was found that the

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Adsorption, Ionization, and Catalytic
Activation of Gases on Metals

S/195/60/001/002/003/010
B004/B067

electrochemical potential of gas adsorption depends on the metal used. For the metals considered here, the maximum potential difference was 220-225 mv for H_2 , 300-350 mv for CO, and 750-800 mv for N_2 . In the hydrogenation of ethylene on copper at $250^\circ C$, large amounts of ethylene and hydrogen are adsorbed on copper. It is assumed that the activation of C_2H_4 takes place by the addition of an electron to the metal, viz., probably to the double bond. In the adsorption of CO on Cu, the chemical potential was by 300 - 350 mv more negative than on all other metals. The specific catalytic action of Cu is due to the particularly strong reducing effect of CO adsorbed on Cu. N_2 adsorption on Fe takes place at a potential by 800 mv more positive than on Cu, Co, or Ag. Hence, negative nitrogen ions in appreciable quantities may be formed only on Fe. Only Fe may be used as a catalyst in the synthesis of ammonia. It is assumed that the activation of N_2 on Fe is caused by the formation of uninegative molecular ions. In all cases, a jump in the electrochemical potential occurred when a gas was adsorbed on a metal. This effect was attributed to the formation of gas ions on the metal surface. However,

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Adsorption, Ionization, and Catalytic
Activation of Gases on Metals

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B004/B067

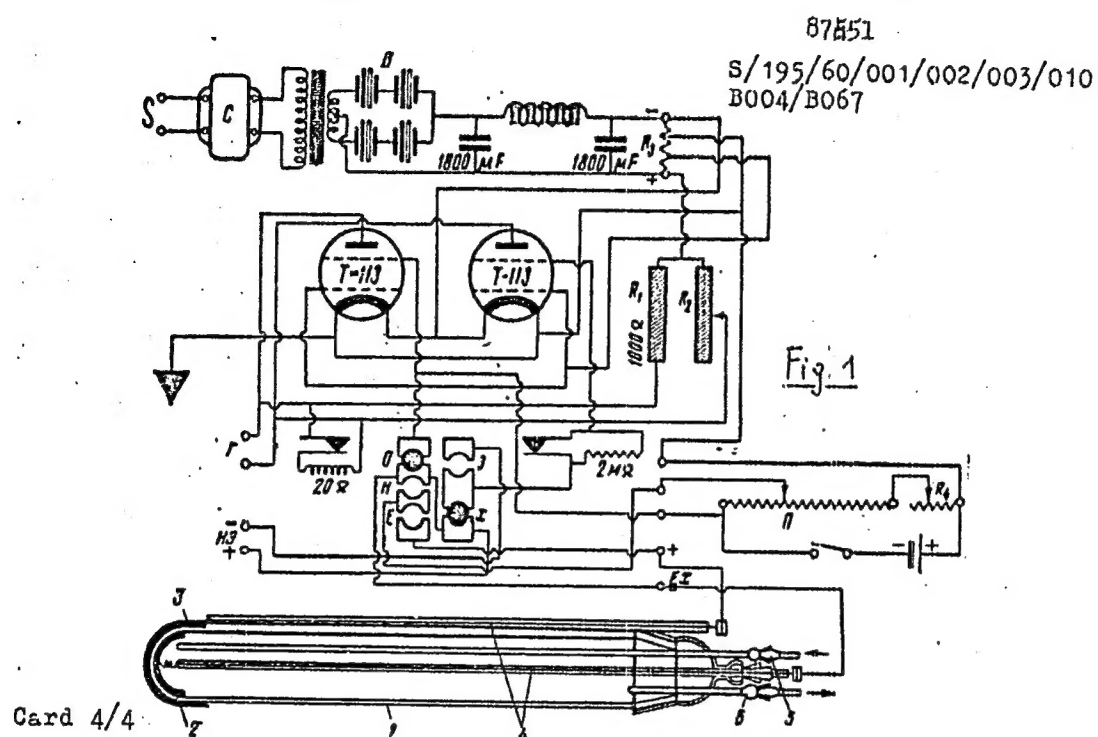
this ionization must not be regarded as gas adsorption. Ionization may follow adsorption, and it is possible that only part of the adsorbed gas is ionized. The formation of molecular gas ions may increase the reactivity of the gas. There are 9 figures and 25 references: 16 Soviet, 3 US, 3 British, 1 French, and 4 German.

ASSOCIATION: Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut azotnoy promyshlennosti (State Scientific and Research Institute of the Nitrogen Industry).

SUBMITTED: December 22, 1959

Legend to Fig.1: 1) reaction tube; 2) measuring electrode; 3) reference electrode; 4) platinum contacts; 5) gas inlet; 6) gas outlet; O-H-E-Э-X: reversing switch; Ex: measured voltage; HЭ: standard cell; R₁, R₂, R₃, R₄: resistors; B: selenium rectifier; C: stabilizer; П: zero galvanometer; П: potentiometer.

Card 3/4



5.1190

2209, 1274 0.14

3/081/6G/CCO/021/010/018
A005/A001

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Khimiya, 1960, No. 21, p. 50, # 83988

AUTHORS: Ivanovskiy, F. P., Brayde, G. Ye., Semenova, T. A., Lyudkovskaya, B.G.

TITLE: An Investigation of a Carbon Monoxide Conversion Catalyst on the Base of the Oxides of Zinc, Chromium, and Copper

PERIODICAL: Probl. kinetiki i kataliza, 1960, Vol. 10, pp. 90-94

TEXT: The effect of the chemical composition on the catalytic activity and the properties of a low temperature Zn - Cr - Cu catalyst for CO conversion was investigated. It turned out that the catalytic activity increases with increasing Cu content, reaches a maximum at the catalyst composition $\text{ZnO} \cdot \text{Cr}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 0.5\text{CuO}$, and then decreases. On the contrary, the activation energy decreases with increasing Cu content, reaches a minimum at the content of 0.5 molecules Cu in the catalyst, and then increases. Therefore, the minimum value of the activation energy corresponds to the maximum activity. It is assumed that the high catalyst activity is connected with the presence of the zinc-chromium spinel in it, which is formed at a lower temperature in the presence of Cu, which activates the catalyst in considerable degree.

Summary of the authors
Translator's note: This is the full translation of the original Russian abstract.
Card 1/1

S/076/60/034/012/012/027
B020/B067

AUTHORS: Antonova, L. G., Fil'chenkova, T. G., Ivanovskiy, F. P.,
and Krasil'shchikov, A. I.

TITLE: Adsorption Phenomena in the System Hydrogen - Carbon
Dioxide - Carbon Monoxide - Water Vapor, II. Adsorption of
Carbon Monoxide

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, 1960, Vol. 34, No. 12,
pp. 2766-2771

TEXT: The authors attempted to study the electrochemical adsorption potential of carbon monoxide on various metals by using the same methods as described in Ref. 1. The reproducibility of the measurements was approximately ± 25 mv, the accuracy of measurement was ± 1 mv. The adsorption experiments with carbon monoxide were made to study the conversion of carbon monoxide with water vapor. CO was purified by passing it through a furnace filled with reduced copper at 350° , furthermore through a furnace filled with copper, precipitated on silica gel at 250° , by a freezing trap at approximately -70° , askarite, charcoal, and

Card 1/3

Adsorption Phenomena in the System Hydrogen -
Carbon Dioxide - Carbon Monoxide - Water Vapor
II. Adsorption of Carbon Monoxide

S/076/60/034/012/012/027
B020/B067

silicagel. At the beginning of the measurements the curves potential versus time took a somewhat irregular course which was, however, equalized after 1.5 to 2 hours. The adsorption of CO by a cobalt film at 250°C (Fig. 1) and of CO and hydrogen on iron at 425°C (Fig. 2), and on nickel at 425°C (Fig. 3) is graphically illustrated. The adsorption diagrams of hydrogen and CO on silver at 425°C (Fig. 4), copper at 425°C (Fig. 5), and after nitrogen adsorption at 425°C (Fig. 6) are also given. Fig. 7 shows the adsorption potentials of carbon monoxide on various metals which clearly express the characteristic behavior of copper. The adsorption potential of carbon monoxide on copper is approximately by 300 mv more negative than in all other metals studied. This fact can be explained by the complex electron structure of carbon monoxide and by the selective character of the adsorption affinity. Actually, copper is usually recommended as specific catalyst for the reaction of CO with oxygen, whereas nickel and iron are used for its reaction with hydrogen. There are 7 figures and 15 references: 12 Soviet, 1 US, and 2 British.

Card 2/3

Adsorption Phenomena in the System Hydrogen - S/076/60/034/012/012/027
Carbon Dioxide - Carbon Monoxide - Water Vapor B020/B067
II. Adsorption of Carbon Monoxide

ASSOCIATION: Gosudarstvennyy institut azotnoy promyshlennosti (State
Institute for the Nitrogen Industry)

SUBMITTED: March 25, 1959

Card 3/3

SHENDEREY, Ye. R.; ZEL'VENSKIY, Ya.D.; IVANOVSKIY, F.P.

Solubility of the mixture of carbon dioxide and hydrogen in
methyl alcohol at low temperature under pressure. Khim.prom.
no.5:309-312 My '61. (MIRA 14:6)
(Carbon dioxide) (Hydrogen) (Methanol)

SHENDERBY, Ye.R.; ZEL'VENSKIY, Ya. D.; IVANOVSKIY, F.P.

Solubility of hydrogen, nitrogen, and methane in methanol under pressure
at a low temperatures. Gaz. prom. 6 no.3:42-45 '61. (MIRA 14:3)
(Gases—Purification)

SHEMDEREY, Yo.R.; IVANOVSKIY, F.P.

Solubility of acetylene, ethylene, propylene, and carbon dioxide
in dimethyl formamide at low temperature. Gaz. prom. 7 no.8:38-44
'62. (MIRA 17,10)

LEYTES, I.L.; IVANOVSKIY, F.P.

Solubility of gases in mixtures on nonelectrolytes. Khim.prom.
no.9:653-657 S '62. (MIRA 15:11)
(Gases) (Solubility)

SHENDEREY, Ye.R.; ZEL'VENSKIY, Ya.D.; IVANOVSKIY, F.P.

Solubility of ethylene in methanol at low temperatures. Zhur.-
prikl.khim. 35 no.3:690-693 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:4)
(Ethylene) (Methanol)

SHENDEREY, Ye.R.; ZEL'VENSKIY, Ya.D.; IVANOVSKIY, P.P. (Moskva)

Ethylene solubility in acetone, methyl ethyl ketone, and
toluene at low temperatures. Zhur. fiz. khim. 36 no.4:800-807
Ap '62. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Gosudarstvennyy institut azotnoy promyshlennosti.
(Ethylene) (Solvents)

IVANOVSKIY, F.P., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; FURMAN, M.S., doktor khim.nauk, red.; SAMARIN, B.P., red.; KRICHEVSKIY, I.K., prof., doktor khim. nauk, red.; GOLUBEV, I.F., doktor tekhn.nauk, red.; KRASIL'SHCHIKOV, A.I., doktor khim. nauk, red.; KLEVKE, V.A., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; LEVCHENKO, G.T., kand. khim. nauk, red.; GEL'PERIN, I.I., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; OYSTRakh, M.L., red.; KREYSBERG, A.Ya., red.; TSUKERMAN, A.M., red.; KOGAN, V.V., tekhn. red.

[Chemistry and technology of the products of organic synthesis; intermediate products for the synthesis of polyamides] Khimiia i tekhnologiya produktov organicheskogo sinteza; poluprodukty dlia sinteza poliamidov. Moskva, Goskhimizdat, 1963. 255 p. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Moscow. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyekt-nnyy institut azotnoy promyshlennosti. 2. Zamestitel' direktora Gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo i proyektного instituta azotnoy promyshlennosti (for Ivanovskiy). 3. Zamestitel' direktora po nauchnoy chasti Gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo i proyektного instituta azotnoy promyshlennosti (for Furman). 4. Glavnyy inzhener Gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo i proyektного instituta azotnoy promyshlennosti (for Samarin).

SHENDEREY, Ye.R.; IVANOVSKIY, F.P.

Solubility of acetylene, ethylene, propylene, and carbon
dioxide in N-methylpyrrolidinone and its aqueous solutions.
Khim. prom. no.2:91-97 F '63. (MIRA 16:7)

(Gases) (Solubility) (Pyrrolidinone)

SHENDEREY, Ye.R.; IVANOVSKIY, F.P.

Separation of acetylene from gases yielded during thermal oxidative pyrolysis of hydrocarbons by using a selective solvent.
Knim.prom. no.9:650-655 S '63. (MIRA 16:12)

L 18881-63

EPR/EPF(c)/ENT(m)/BDS Ps-4/Pr-4 RM/WW/JW/MAY

ACCESSION NR: AP3006629

S/0076/63/037/009/2125/2127

AUTHORS: Shenderov, Ye. R.; Ivanovskiy, F. P.

TITLE: Solubility of CO₂ in aqueous solution of dimethylformamide at low temperature

SOURCE: Zh. fizicheskoy khimii, v. 37, no. 9, 1963, 2125-2127.

TOPIC TAGS: CO₂ solubility, dimethylformamide, Henry's law

ABSTRACT: Industrial use of aqueous solution of dimethyl-formamide in extraction of acetylene requires a knowledge of the solubility of other gases in this solvent. Present investigation is concerned with solubility of CO₂ in aqueous solution of dimethyl formamide containing up to 20% H₂O and temperatures from -10 to -55C. It has been found that, at comparatively low pressure, solubility of CO₂ follows the Henry Law. Values of Henry coefficients were determined and presented in a table. Orig. art. has: 1 figure, 2 tables and 7 equations.

ASSN: State Scientific-research and planning institute for the nitrogen industry and products of organic synthesis.

Card

IVANOVSKIY, F.P.; BRAUDE, G.Ye.; SEMENOVA, T.A.

Kinetics of the interaction of carbon monoxide and steam at
elevated pressure. Kin. i kat. 5 no.3:563-564 My-Je '64.

(MIRA 17:11)

1. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut azotnoy
promyshlennosti.

SHLEYNIKOV, V.M.; TAGINTSEV, B.G.; *Prinimali uchastiya*; IVANOVSKIY, F.P.;
SHENDERKEY, Ye.R.

Separating acetylene from gases obtained by the electrocracking
of methane at low temperatures. Gaz. prom. 9 no.6:38-42 '64.
(MIRA 17:8)

SHENDEREY, Ye.R.; IVANOVSKIY, F.P.; Prinimali uchastiyes TYURINA, I.S.;
SERGEYEVA, L.Ye.; DORFMAN, I.M.

Solubility of acetylene in acetone at low temperatures. Zhur.
prikl.khim. 37 no.7:1557-1562 J1 '64.

(MIRA 18:4)

SHAKHOVA, S.F.; IVANOVSKIY, F.P. [deceased] :

Vapor-liquid equilibrium in the system acetone acetylene hydro-
carbons. Khim. prom. 41 no.2:26-30 F '65. (MIRA 18:4)

IVANOVSKIY, F.F. [deceased]; DONTSOVA, V.A.; BARABANSECHIKOVA, N.F.;
KAPITAN, I.K.

Chromatographic analysis of the products of the synthesis of
cyclo-octatetraene. Zav.lab. 31 no.3:296 '65.

(MIRA 18:12)

1. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy
institut azotnyy promyshlennosti i produktov organicheskogo
sintaza.

LEYTES, I.L.; IVANOVSKIY, F.P. [deceased]

Solubility of a third component near the critical point of
an equilibrium liquid - liquid of a binary solution. Zhur.
fiz. khim. 39 no.6:1511-1514 Ju '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Gosudarstvennyy institut azotnoy promyshlennosti. Submitted
April 5, 1964.

L 10197-66 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/EWP(b) IJP(c) JD

ACC NR: AP5028456

SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/020/0019/0019

AUTHORS: Minovich, M. A.; Shneyerson, A. L.; ⁵⁵Filippova, Zh. M.; ⁵⁵Atroshchenko, V. I.; ⁵⁵Zasorin, A. P.; ⁵⁵Ivanovskiy, F. P. ⁵⁵

ORG: none

TITLE: Method for obtaining nitric acid. ^{2/5}Class 12, No. 175492 [announced by ⁵⁵State Scientific Research and Design Institute for the Nitrogen Industry and Products of Organic Synthesis (Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy institut azotnoy promyshlennosti i produktov organicheskogo sinteza)]

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 20, 1965, 19

TOPIC TAGS: nitric acid, nitrogen oxide, nitrogen compound

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a method for obtaining nitric acid at a pressure of 4-9 atm by absorbing gaseous nitrogen oxides in water in an absorption tray-type column. To obtain 68-80% nitric acid, liquid oxides of nitrogen are introduced into the column at a point below the formation of 50-63% nitric acid. The reaction may also be carried out by introducing air into the column at a point below which the liquid oxides of nitrogen are introduced.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 18Oct63/

Card 1A

UDC: 661.56

ACC NR: AP7001364

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/021/0031/0031

INVENTORS: Ivanovskiy, F. P.; Shteynberg, B. I.; Semenova, T. A.; Markina, M. I.; Kozlov, L. I. Shutov, Yu. M.

ORG: none

TITLE: A catalyst for gas purification. Class 12, No. 187736 [announced by State Scientific Research and Design Institute of the Nitrogen Industry and of Organic Synthesis Products (Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy institut azotnoy promyshlennosti i produktov organicheskogo sinteza)]

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 21, 1966, 31

TOPIC TAGS: catalysis, industrial catalyst, gas, zinc oxide, chromium oxide, copper oxide, magnesium oxide, manganese oxide, aluminum oxide, titanium oxide, acetylene, oxygen, nitrogen oxide

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a catalyst for gas purification. The catalyst contains hydrogen and consists of oxides of zinc, chromium, and copper with admixtures of oxides of magnesium, manganese, aluminum, and titanium. To increase its stability and its activity in freeing gases from acetylene, oxygen, and nitrogen oxides, the oxides of zinc, chromium, and copper are taken in the proportions $ZnO : Cr_2O_3 : CuO = 1.0 \text{ to } 0.05 : 10.0 \text{ to } 0.03 : 10.0$. Each admixture of the oxides

Card 1/2

UDC: 66.097.3:66.074.3

ACC NR: AP7001364

of magnesium, manganese, aluminum, and titanium may constitute 0.05--15.0% of the basic catalyst composition. Prior to its use, the catalyst may be treated with a hydrogen-containing gas at a temperature of 225--275C.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 14Apr64

Card 2/2

IVANOVSKIY, G.

Housing construction in Zaporozh'ye. Zhil. stroi. no.3:2-4
Mr '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Predsedatel' Zaporozhskogo sovnarkhoza.
(Zaporozh'ye--Apartment houses)

IVANOVSKIY, G.; SUKOVA, K.; AYUSHIYEV, A.

Aid technological progress with credit. Den.1 kred. 18
no.7:16-28 J1 '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Predsedatel' Zaporozhskogo sovnarkhosa.
(Credit) (Technological innovations)

IVANOVSKIY, G. A.

Skull - Wounds and Injuries

Dynamics of clinical picture following cranioplasty in gunshot wounds of the cranium. Vop. neurokhir. 16, no. 1, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, May ² 195~~6~~, Uncl.

IVANOVSKIY, G.A.;POPYREVA, M.V.;SETEBRENNIKOVA, A.A.

Results of tissue therapy in diseases of the nervous system. Zh.
nevropat. psikhiat., Moskva 53 no.10:804-809 Oct 1953. (CJML 25:4)

1. Clinic of Nervous Diseases and Neurosurgery of Sverdlovsk Medical
Institute.

SOV/20-122-3-21/57

AUTHORS: Krichevskiy, I. R., Ivanovskiy, G. F., Safronov, Ye. K.

TITLE: The Solubility of Silicon Tetraiodide in Nonaqueous Solvents
(Rastvorimost' tetrayodida kremniya v nevodnykh rastvoritelyakh)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol 122, Nr 3, pp 400-402
(USSR)

ABSTRACT: The recrystallization of the substance mentioned first in the title in nonaqueous solvents is one of the important stages of the purification of the first and serves for the production of highly pure silicon. Since only a limited number of publications dealt with this problem (Refs 1,2) the authors prepared the following paper. As solvents were used: benzene, toluene, xylene, cyclohexane, chloroform, normal octane and silicon tetrachloride. The solubility was determined according to the Alekseyev method (Ref 3). Constant temperatures were kept by means of an oil-thermostat. The mixture was stirred at temperatures close to those of the disappearance of the solid phase. This was enough for the establishment of the equilibrium between the liquid and the solid phase. The curves of solubility are shown on figure 1. The results obtained strongly deviate from data given in

Card 1/2

SOV/20-122-3-21/57

The Solubility of Silicon Tetraiodide in Nonaqueous Solvents

publications (Ref 2). Obviously the latter may be regarded as wrong. It can be supposed from the character of the curves that the solutions investigated are regular. There are 1 figure, 1 table, and 7 references, 1 of which is Soviet.

PRESENTED: May 9, 1958, by S. A. Vekshinskiy, Member, Academy of Sciences, USSR

SUBMITTED: April 25, 1958

Card 2/2

26.2358

85272
3/019/60/000/016/052/134
A152/A029

AUTHORS: Men'shikov, M.I., Ivanovskiy, G.F., Nazarov, A.S., Safronov, Ye.K.

TITLE: A Sorption Vacuum Pump

PERIODICAL: Byulleten' izobreteniy, 1960, No. 16, p. 31

TEXT: Class 27d, 302. No. 131014 (648177/25, December 22, 1959). This sorption vacuum pump with a titanium absorber is distinguished by the following special feature: in order to simplify the pump mechanism and improve its performance, the solid phase condenser of the pump is made in the form of an electrically heated difficulty fusible rod (e.g., of molybdenum, tungsten or tantalum), to which titanium is applied by the iodide method. X

Card 1/1

LEVINTER, M.Kh.; IVANOVSKIY, G.F.; SMIRNOV, N.P.; GALIMOV, Zh.F.; GALINICH,
Ye.T.

Remolding of catalytic cracking units using a spherical catalyst.
Khim.i tekhn.topl.i masel 6 no.4:1-6 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Upravleniye nerudnykh iskapayemykh i Novo-Ufimskiy nefteperera-
baytvayushchiy zavod.

(Cracking process)

(Catalysts)

LEVINTER, M.Kh; IVANOVSKIY, G.F.; SMIRNOV, N.P.; GALINOV, Zh. F.;
GALINICH, Ye.T.; GIMAYEV, R.N.

Modernization of catalytic cracking units at the Novoufimka
Petroleum Refinery. Khim. i tekhn. topl. i masel 6 no.7:1-6
Jl '61. (MIRA'14:6)

1. Novo-Ufimskiy neftepererabatyvayushchiy zavod i
Upravleniye nerudnykh iskopayemykh.
(Novoufimka—Cracking process—Equipment and supplies)

NAZAROV, A.S.; IVANOVSKIY, G.F.; MEN'SHIKOV, M.I.

Getter-ion pump with straight-channel titanium and chromium
vaporizers. Prib. i tekhn. eksp. 8 no.5:157-161 S-O '63.
(MIRA 16:12)

IVANOVSKIY, G.F.; GERSHTEYN, I.A.; SAPUNOV, G.S.; BAIMBETOV, A.M.

Continuous-action unit for the production of a demulsifier.
Nefteper. i neftekhim. no.5:5-6 '64. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Novo-Ufinskiy neftepererabatyvayushchiy zavod.

IVANOVSKIY, G.F.

Novo-Ufimskiy petroleum refinery. Khim. i tekhn. topl. i masel 9
no.11:28-30 N '64 (MIRA 18:1)

(A) I 27860-36 EWT(m)/I/EWP(t)/EWP(b)/EWA(c) IJP(a) ID

ACC NR: AP5027175 SOURCE CODE: UR/0076/65/039/010/2464/2469

AUTHOR: Ivanovskiy, G. F.; Shirayev, A. I.

ORG: None

TITLE: Sorption of hydrogen by a condensed titanium film at low pressures

SOURCE: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, v. 39, no. 10, 1965, 2464-2469

TOPIC TAGS: hydrogen, titanium, gas pressure, sorption, spectrometry, metal film

ABSTRACT: A mass-spectrometric method was used to study the equilibrium pressures of hydrogen over condensed titanium films at pressures of 10^{-10} to 10^{-7} mm Hg and temperatures of 77.2, 113.4, and 178K. At all temperatures, the titanium-hydrogen systems were found to form solutions which obeyed the equation of I. R. Krichevskiy:

$$RT \ln (p_{H_2}^{1/2} / N_H) = RT \ln k_H + A (1 - N_{Ti}^2),$$

where p is the hydrogen pressure, N_H the atomic fraction of dissolved hydrogen, k_H a constant, and N_{Ti} the atomic fraction of titanium. Thus, titanium forms concentrated solutions with hydrogen even at low temperatures, and the process of dissolution occurs relatively fast and would not agree with estimates of solution rates which could be obtained by extrapolating the values of the diffusion coefficient of hydrogen in titanium into the region of low temperatures. The applicability of the above equation to liquid-liquid and gas-liquid systems and to concentrated gas-metal solutions

Card 1/2 UDC: 541.883+541.17

L 27860-66

ACC NR: AP5027175

is demonstrated. Orig. art. has: 9 figures and 2 equations.

SUB CODE: 07,20 / SUBM DATE: 11Jul64 / ORIG REF: 006 / OTH REF: 006

Card 2/2

Jo

L 10515-60 EWT(m) JW

ACC NR: AP5027187

SOURCE CODE: UR/0076/65/039/010/2594/2595

AUTHOR: Krichevskiy, I. R.; Ivanovskiy, G. P.; Safronov, Ye. K.

ORG: State Institute of the Nitrogen Industry (Gosudarstvennyy Institut azotnoy promyshlennosti)

TITLE: Vapor pressure of silicon tetraiodide

SOURCE: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, v. 39, no. 10, 1965, 2594-2595

TOPIC TAGS: vapor pressure, silicon compound, iodide, heat of sublimation, heat of fusion, PRESSURE MEASUREMENT

ABSTRACT: The object of the study was to determine the temperature dependence of the vapor pressure of silicon tetraiodide. The vapor pressure was measured with an isoteniscope, with mercury as the manometer liquid. It had been established first that mercury does not react with silicon tetraiodide. Thermostating was done in an oil thermostat within $\pm 0.1^\circ\text{C}$. The vapor pressure of silicon tetraiodide was measured in the range from 0.2 to 5 mm Hg. The results are shown below:

| t, °C | 70.0 | 72.2 | 79.7 | 90.0 | 100.2 | 103.2 | 105.9 | 109.2 | 113.3 | 115.0 | 119.7 |
|----------|-------|------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| p, mm Hg | 0.214 | 0.24 | 0.33 | 0.65 | 1.37 | 1.555 | 1.70 | 2.24 | 2.61 | 2.90 | 2.48 |

| t, °C | 123.0 | 123 |
|----------|-------|------|
| p, mm Hg | 4.61 | 4.95 |

Card 1/2

$$\log p = 9.93 - 367.0 T^{-1}$$

UUC: 541.11+546.28

L 10515-66

ACC NR: AP5027187

The heat of sublimation and the heat of fusion, calculated from experimental data, were found to be 16700 cal/mole and 3700 cal/mole, respectively. Orig. art. has: 1 formula.

SUB CODE: 07 / SUBM DATE: 11Jul64 / ORIG REF: 001 / OTH REF: 003

Card 2/2

KRICHEVSKIY, I.R.; IVANOVSKIY, G.F.; SAFRONOV, Ye.K.

Solubility of titanium tetraiodide in benzene. Zhur.fiz.khim.
39 no.11:2684 N '65. (MIRA 18:12)

ACC NR: AP6029906

131(c) JD/MM/DJ

(A, N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/015/0070/0071

INVENTORS: Nazarov, A. S.; Kakh, E. A.; Ivanovskiy, G. F.; Kuznetsov, M. V.

ORG: none

TITLE: Getter-ion pump. Class 27, No. 184389

SOURCE: Izobret prom obraz tov zn, no. 15, 1966, 70-71

TOPIC TAGS: ionization, magnetic field, electric field, anode, cathode

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a getter-ion pump with ionization in the electric and the magnetic fields. The pump contains an anode and an evaporator of the getter substance, serving simultaneously as the cathode (see Fig. 1). To increase the effectiveness of ionization of the residual gases, the anode is made in a spiral shape, while the cathode-evaporator is T-shaped in form and is located on the out-

Card 1/2

UDC: 533.582

L 07252-57
ACC NR: AP6029906

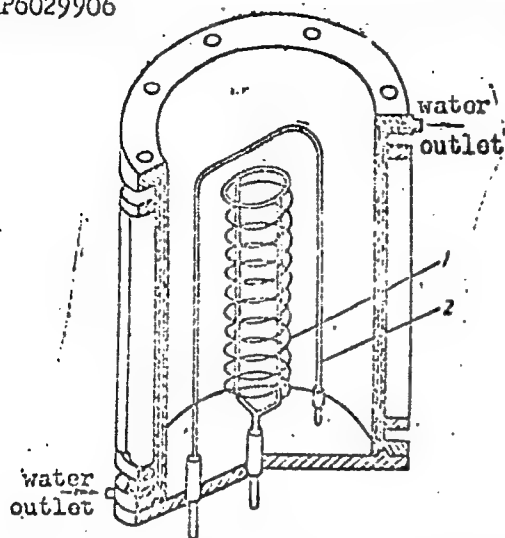


Fig. 1. 1 - anode;
2 - cathode evaporator

side of the anode in the plane of its axial section. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 13, 20/09/

SUBM DATE: 14Apr65

2634-66 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/EWP(t) IJP(c) AT/ID
 ACC NR: AP5012500 SOURCE CODE: UR/0181/66/008/004/1271/1273
 AUTHOR: Ivanovskiy, G. F.; Radzhabov, T. D.
 ORG: none
 TITLE: Variation in the resistance of titanium films during bombardment by argon ions
 SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v.8, no. 4, 1966, 1271-1273
 TOPIC TAGS: titanium, metal film, argon, ion bombardment, resistivity
 ABSTRACT: The authors study the change in resistance of titanium films due to bombardment with monoenergetic ions of argon with energies from 0.8 to 4 kev at a current of less than 10 μ a. The titanium films were vaporized in a high vacuum on a molybdenum glass substrate and silver contacts were electrolytically applied. The resistivity of the film was measured as a function of thickness. The resistivity decreased with an increase in thickness, asymptotically approaching that of the massive metal at thicknesses greater than 1000 Å. The results show that argon ions are readily absorbed by titanium films at 20°C. The resistance of the films increases after bombardment. The change in resistance depends on the thickness of the film, as well as on the energy and number of bombarding ions. The change in resistivity reaches a maximum at energies of 2-2.5 kev, which corresponds to the level of sorption saturation. A sorption saturation level corresponding to the maximum change in resistance is also

Card 1/2

25384-66

ACC NR: AP6012500

reached when the number of bombarding ions is increased. The interaction between argon atoms and titanium is apparently purely mechanical. Electron interactions between argon and titanium atoms either do not take place or are too weak to be registered. Argon ions which penetrate deep into the film and are distributed with depth according to some penetration probability may be treated as a purely mechanically introduced impurity which reduces the mobility of free electrons and thus increases the electrical resistance of the film. Orig. art. has: 2 figures, 1 table.

SUB CODE: 20/

SUBM DATE: 020ct65/

ORIG REF: 002/

OTH REF: 005

Card 2/2 NA

L 45918-66 EWT(l)/EWT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI/EWP(k) IJP(c) JD
 ACC NR: AP6028621
 SOURCE CODE: UR/0057/66/036/008/1469/1474

AUTHOR: Ivanovskiy, G.F.; Radzhabov, T.D.; Zagorskaya, T.N.

ORG: none

TITLE: Mechanism of the sorption of inert gas ions on titanium

SOURCE: Zhurnal tekhnicheskoy fiziki, v. 36, no. 8, 1966, 1469-1474

TOPIC TAGS: helium, argon, neon, titanium, polycrystal, single crystal, thin film, sorption, ion, METAL SURFACE

ABSTRACT: In order to elucidate the nature of the two-peak thermal desorption curves associated with the sorption of inert gas ions on pure metallic surfaces, the authors have investigated the sorption from 2 uA beams of 0.8 to 3 keV argon, neon, and helium ions on titanium surfaces. Titanium was selected for the investigation because of its technical importance in connection with high vacuum sorption pumps. Four types of targets were employed: 0.1 μ films deposited at 10 $\text{\AA}/\text{min}$ on copper substrates and having a grain size of 0.01 to 0.02 mm; a dense sample with a grain size of 0.014 to 0.043 mm; a coarse-grained polycrystalline material with a grain size of 0.5 to 1.0 mm; and a single crystal obtained from titanium iodide by zonal melting in vacuum with an electron beam. The adsorbed ions were desorbed by heating the target to 900° C, and the desorbed atoms were detected and measured with a mass spectrometer and ionization gages. Two-peak desorption curves were obtained for all the gases and for all the targets ex-

Card 1/2

L 45916-00

ACC NR: AP6028621

cept the single crystal, but the low temperature desorption peak became less prominent with decreasing grain size of the target and was entirely absent with the single crystal target. It is concluded that the low temperature desorption peak is due to ions adsorbed in the boundaries between the grains, and that the high temperature desorption peak is due to ions adsorbed on the crystal surfaces themselves and in the crystal lattice. The adatoms adsorbed in the grain boundaries were bound with binding energies between 25 and 35 kilocalories/mole and were desorbed at 300 to 350° C; those adsorbed on the crystal faces were held in the lattice with binding energies between 45 and 50 kilocalories/mole and were desorbed at 600 to 700° C. Helium²⁷ adsorbed on the single crystal was desorbed at an appreciably higher temperature than were argon or neon. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 3 tables.

SUB CODE: 20

SUBM DATE: 16Jun65

ORIG. REF: 001

OTH REF: 005

Card 2/2 mjs

ACC NR: AP6036039

SOURCE CODE: UR/0057/88/036/011/2069/2074

AUTHOR: Radzhabov, T.D.; Ivanovskiy, G.F.

ORG: none

TITLE: Ion pumping with a continually renewed sorbent surface

SOURCE: Zhurnal tekhnicheskoy fiziki, v. 36, no. 11, 1966, 2069-2074

TOPIC TAGS: sorption, inert gas, helium, argon, neon, krypton, xenon, ion beam, metal film, titanium, metal vapor deposition

ABSTRACT: The authors have investigated sorption of argon, helium, neon, krypton, and xenon from up to 8 μ A beams of 2-2.5 keV ions on titanium films during deposition of the film at rates from 3 to 50 $\text{\AA}/\text{min}$. The film was deposited from a direct current heated 22 mm diameter ring of 1.5 mm diameter titanium-molybdenum wire mounted 5 cm from the 7.08 cm^2 target. The substrate was outgassed for 10 minutes at 700° C under a vacuum of 10^{-7} torr. The ion beam was turned on after the titanium film had reached a thickness of 0.1-0.2 micron and was left on for 10 minutes in all the experiments. The substrate was not cooled and reached temperatures of 50-60° C during deposition. After the 10 minute sorption period the titanium film target was gradually heated to from 700 to 1000° C during the course of some 15 minutes and the quantity of desorbed gas was measured by recording the changes of pressure in the working volume. From a

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AP6036039

simple calculation it is concluded that the density of sorbed atoms in the growing titanium film is constant above the initial surface and equal to B/v , where B measures the intensity of the ion beam and v is the deposition rate of the film. The proportionality of the density to B/v was confirmed by the initial behavior of the desorption curves. The total quantity of desorbed gas decreased with increase of v ; this is ascribed to failure of the gas atoms sorbed deep in the target to diffuse to the surface during the short (15-20 minute) desorption time. Helium was desorbed at higher temperatures than the other investigated gases, and the gases whose atomic diameters exceed the lattice constant of the titanium target (krypton and xenon) were not desorbed at temperatures above 700°C . Orig. art. has: 4 formulas, 4 figures and 5 tables.

SUB CODE: 20

SUBM DATE: 18Jun65

ORIG.REF: 002

OTH REF: 004

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AP0035873

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/020/C094/0094

INVENTOR: Ivanovskiy, G. F.; Nazarov, A. S.; Mednikov, M. I.; Makh, E. A.; Baraban-shchikov, S. K.

ORG: None

TITLE: A sorption vacuum pump. Class 27, No. 187205

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 20, 1966, 94

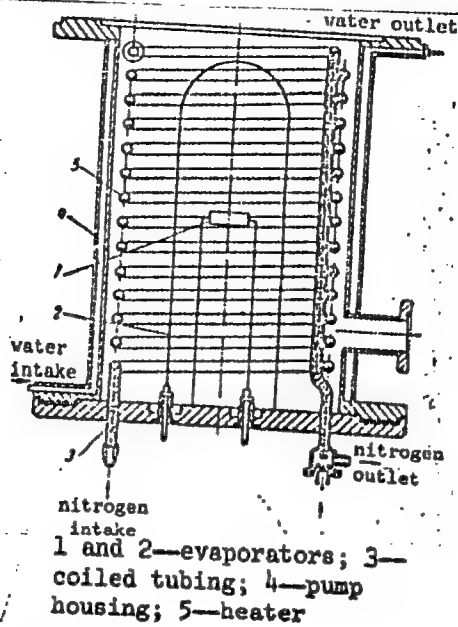
TOPIC TAGS: vacuum pump, sorption

ABSTRACT: This Author's Certificate introduces: 1. A sorption vacuum pump containing a getter substance evaporator located within the sorption surface which is cooled by a low temperature refrigerant. The pumping range is expanded by making the sorption surface in the form of a hollow coiled tube with gaps between the turns. This coil is located within the water-cooled jacket of the pump. 2. A modification of this pump with a heater inside the coil cavity to increase heating efficiency in outgassing the pump.

Card 1/2

UDC: 533.582

ACC NR: AP6035873



SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: 15May65

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AP0013509

UR/0120/66/000/02/0102/0108

AUTHOR: Nazarov, A.S.; Ivanovskiy, G.F.; Kuznetsov, M.V.

OTG: None

TITLE: Getter-ionic pumps with directly heated titanium evaporators

SOURCE: Priory i tekhnika eksperimenta, no.2, 1966, 102-108

TOPIC TAGS: vacuum pump, getter ionic vacuum pump,
titanium/GIN-5 vacuum pump

ABSTRACT: This paper describes a series of three getter-ionic vacuum pumps with directly heated titanium evaporators. Type GIN-5 has a 5000 liter/sec, type GIN-2 - a 2000 l/sec, and type GIN-05M1 - a 500 l/sec pumping speed. Enumeration, discussion and presentation of pump parameters, and a design drawing and photograph are given. The getter ionic pump are attractive by their simplicity, reliability, convenience of operation and a much smaller weight than electric discharge pumps; however, they are critically vulnerable to air breakthrough. The limit of the getter-ion pump vacuum level is $3 \cdot 10^{-9}$ torr, with the heater on. The pumping speed can be regulated by the rate of titanium evaporation, which is related in a definite way to the evaporator temperature and its power. The evaporator-heater is a 3 mm dia. U-shaped titanium-molybdenum wire with a titanium reserve of 24 grams. The pump schematic is shown in Fig. 1. Here, 1 - is the central anode; 2 - the heatable anode, 3 - the cathodes; 4 - the directly

Card 1/2

UDC: 621.528.5

IVANOVSKIY, Georgiy Ivanovich [Ivanovs'kyi, H.]; GAK, D.V. [Hak, D.V.],
kand.ekon.nauk, red.; DAN'KO, I.V., referent, red.; KOROBEKO,
V.I., red.

[Zaporozh'ye Economic Region] Zaporiz'kyi ekonomichnyi administra-
tyvnyi raion. Kyiv, 1959. 38 p. (Tovarystvo dlia poshyrennia
politychnykh i naukovykh znan' URSR. Ser.2, no.1) (MIRA 12:3)
(Zaporozh'ye Province--Industries)

IVANOVSKIY, G.I.

Using the method of shifting in renovating blast furnace No.2 of the
"Zaporozhstal'" Plant. Prom. stroi. 37 no.11:22-28 N '59.
(MIRA 13:2)

1.Predsdatel' Zaporozhskogo sovnarkhoza.
(Zaporozh'e--Blast furnaces)

IVANOVSKIY, G.I.

Where N.N. Miklukho-Maklai was born. Geog. v shkole 22 no.1:75
Ja-F '59. (MIRA 12:4)
(Miklukho-Maklai, Nikolai Nikolaevich, 1846-1888)

IVANOVSKIY, Georgiy Ivanovich; GRUSHKO, A., red.; PAKHOLYUK, R.,
khudozh.-tekhn.red.

[The Zaporozh'ye Economic Administrative Region in the
seven-year plan] Zaporozhskii ekonomicheskii administrativnyi
raion v semiletke. Zaporozh'e, Zaporozhskoe knizhno-gazetnoe
izd-vo, 1960. 62 p. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Predsedatel' Zaporozhskogo Soveta narodnogo khozyaystva
(for Ivanovskiy).
(Zaporozh'ye Province--Economic policy)

IVANOVSKIY, G.I.

Using standard plans in industrial construction. Prom.stroi.
38 no.3:8-9 '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Predsedatel' Zaporozhskogo sovnarkhoma.
(Zaporozh'ye Province--Factories--Design and construction)

KHUDOSOVTSSEV, N.M.; IVANOVSKIY, G.I.; SHIL'DKROT, M.A.; SLIVINSKIY, A.I.,
inzh.; KASHUBA, V.A.

Contribution of construction workers to the creation of a material
and technical foundation for communism. Prom. stroi. 39 no.9:
10-29 '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Predsedatel' Luganskogo sovnarkhoza (for Khudosovtsev).
2. Predsedatel' Zaporozhskogo sovnarkhoza (for Ivanovskiy).
3. Zamestitel' predsedatelya Sverdlovskogo sovnarkhoza (for Shil'dkrot).
4. Zamestitel' predsedatelya Dnepropetrovskogo sovnarkhoza (for Slivinskiy).
5. Zamestitel' predsedatelya sovnarkhoza Altayskogo kraya (for Kashuba).

(Industrial buildings) (Construction industry)

GEYMAN, M.A.; UGOLEV, V.S.; KALYAYEV, V.A.; YEVDOKIMOV, P.A.; IVANOVSKIY, G.I.

Increasing the effectiveness of oil well acidization by using
dry ice. Neftaprom. delo no.1:17-19 '64. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Institut nefti AN SSSR i Institut geologii i razrabotki
goryuchikh iskopayemykh AN SSSR.

IVANOVSKIY, G.S.
IVANOVSKIY, G.S.

Children's swimming school. Zdorov'e 3 no.12:25 D '57. (MIRA 11:1)
(SWIMMING)

IVANOVSKIY, G.S.

From snowshoes to modern skis. Zdorov'e 5 no.2:25 F '59.
(MIRA 12:2)

(Skis and skiing)

IVANOVSKIY, G.V., inshener.

Calculating the spillway of a dam. Gidr.stroi. 22 no.8:25 Ag '53.
(MIRA 6:8)
(Spillways)

L 20995-66 EWT(m)

ACCESSION NR: AP5019038

UR/0288/65/000/012/0069/0069
69.057.528

AUTHOR: Vorob'yev, A. I.; Ivanovskiy, G. V.; Komarov, A. K.; Tsikhona, V. A.;
Sandomirskiy, G. B.; Rubinshteyn, G. V. ¹⁰_B

TITLE: A device for preparing concrete forms. Class 37, No. 172020¹⁵

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 12, 1965, 69

TOPIC TAGS: concrete structure, concrete, structural concrete, construction method

ABSTRACT: This Author's Certificate introduces a device for preparing concrete forms. The device is used when the blocks which make up a structure are being joined into a monolithic unit. The apparatus includes a panel which covers the joint, and a clamping attachment. Assembly and disassembly are simplified by making the clamping attachment in the form of a support and pneumatic tubes. The tubes are located between the support and the panel and are drawn together by rods. During setup, the free ends of the rods are connected with support girders located on the other side of the joint. These support girders remain in the structure after the blocks are joined into a single monolithic unit.

Card 1/3

L 20995-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5019038

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 07May63

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: 60

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Card 2/3

L 20995-66
ACCESSION NR: AP5019038

ENCLOSURE: 01

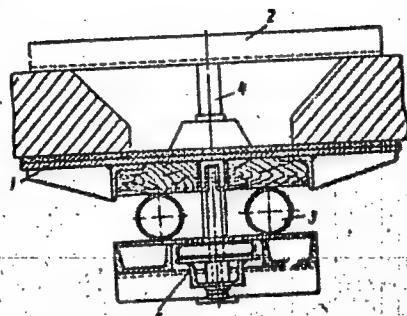


Fig. 1. 1--panel; 2--support;
3--pneumatic tube; 4--rod;
5--support girder

Card 3/3 BK

IVANOVSKIY, I., inzhener; KUZNETSOV, N., inzhener.

~~www.gutenberg.org~~
An electric grease feeder. Avt.transp.33 no.1:36-37 Ja'55.
(Automobiles--Lubrication) (MLRA 8:3)

IVANOVSKIY, I. G.

Rotov, V. I., Ivanov'skiy, I. G., Sil'skiy, A. P. and Senonov, P. K. "Experimenting with the activity of the serum against swine plague prepared with the application of CaCl_2 stimulator," Sbornik trudov Khar'k. vet. in-ta, Vol. XIX, Issue 2, 1948, p. 153-60. -

SO: U-4034, 29 Oct 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 16, 1949).

IVANOVSKIY, I. G. Cand Med Sci -- (diss) "Dynamics of the albumin fractions
of blood serums ~~during~~ⁱⁿ the treatment of brucellosis patients." Mos, 1957.

11 pp (Min of Health USSR. Central Inst for the Advanced Training of Physicians),
200 copies (KL, 6-58, 102)

USSR / General Problems of Pathology. The Pathophysiology of the Infectious Process.

U

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 22, 1958, 102481.

Author : Ivanovskiy, I. G.

Inst : Not given.

Title : The Change of Proteins of Blood Serum in Patients with Brucellosis Under Influence of Treatment With Chlortetracycline [Aureomycin] and Vaccine.

Orig Pub: Antibiotiki, 1957, 2, No 4, 16-20.

Abstract: The influence of Chlortetracycline [aureomycin] (I) on the proteins of serum was studied in 8 patients with acute brucellosis (B) with decompensation and expressed toxicosis, who received in the course of 10-15 days 200,000 units of I each, 4 times per day. Along with clinical improvement in 4 patients,

Card 1/4

⁴²
*Chair of Infectious Diseases
Central Inst Advanced Training of Physicians*

GINZBURG, Zakhariy Semenovich; IVANOVSKIY, I.V., red.; ZHITNIKOVA, O.S.,
tekhn. red.

[Starting motor-vehicle engines in winter] Pusk avtomobil'nykh
dvigatelei zimoi. Moskva, Gosenergoizdat, 1962. 43 p.
(MIRA 15:7)

(Motor vehicles—Cold weather operation)

IVANOVSKIY, Konstantin Aleksandrovich; LIVSHITS, Ya.L., red.;
RAKITIN, I.T., tekhn. red.

[Iran]Iran. Moskva, Izd-vo "Znanie," 1963. 31 p. (Novoe
v zhizni, nauke, tekhnike. VII Seria: Mezhdunarodnaia, no.5)
(MIRA 16:4)

(Iran--Economic policy)

IVANOVSKIY, K Ye.

PHASE I, BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/4171

Burmistrov, Pavel Ivanovich, Konstantin Yevgen'yevich Ivanovskiy, and Georgiy Matveyevich Nikolayevskiy

Pod'yemno-transportnoye mashinostroyeniye (Construction of MIM Hoisting and Transporting Machinery). Moscow, Mashgiz, 1960. 93 p. (Series: Sovetskoye mashinostroyeniye v 1959-1965 gg.) 2,500 copies printed.

Ed. of Series: I.I. Changli; Ed.: M.P. Krylov, Engineer; Reviewer: S.A. Kolygin, Engineer; Managing Ed. for Literature on Heavy Machine Building: S.Ya. Golovin, Engineer; Ed. of Publishing House: L.A. Osipova; Tech. Ed.: B.I. Model'.

PURPOSE: This booklet is intended for the general reader.

COVERAGE: The booklet considers the prospects for the development of hoisting and transportation machinery construction during the years 1959 - 1965, in accordance with the resolution of the XXI Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. The book discusses the basic trends of technological development of that branch of machinery construction which provides the means of mechanizing,

Card 1/3

Construction of MIM Hoisting (Cont.)

SOV/4171

loading, unloading, hoisting, and transportation operations in industry, transportation, and other fields of national economy (cranes, conveyers, elevators, escalators, moving sidewalks, electrically operated compound winches, funicular railways, pneumatic conveyers for free-flowing material, etc.) Curves of various industrial statistics are presented and estimates of future requirements are given. The book contains numerous photographs and diagrams of existing and planned large machines and installations. No personalities are mentioned. There are 2 references, both Soviet.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

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| Ch. I. Current State of the Art in Hoisting and Transportation Machinery Construction | |
| 1. Condition of the industry | 7 |
| 2. Technological state of the art of hoisting and transportation machinery | 7 |
| | 21 |
| Ch. II. Prospects for the Development of Hoisting and Transportation Machinery Construction During the Years 1959 - 1965 | 54 |

Card 2/3

IVANOVSKIY, K.Ye., inzh.; OBOLENSKIY, A.S., inzh.

Piling bridge cranes. Mekh.i avtom.proizv. 14 no.10:53-55 O '60.
(MIRA 13:10)

(Cranes, derricks, etc.)

OBOLENSKIY, A.S., inzh.; IVANOVSKIY, K.Ye., inzh.

Devices for reloading of piece freight on conveying lines. Mekh.
i avtom.proizv. 15 no.12:22-27 D '61. (MIRA 14:12)
(Conveying machinery)

IVANOVSKIY, K.Ye., inzh.

Means for the mechanization of loading and unloading operations.
Mekh. i avtom. proizv. 17 no.6:46-52 Je '63. (MIRA 16:7)

(Loading and unloading)

IVANOVSKIY, Konstantin Yevgen'yevich; PLAVINSKIY, V.I., kand.
tekhn. nauk, red.

[Loading and unloading devices for conveyer lines] Pere-
gruzochnye ustroistva konveiernykh linii. Leningrad, 1964.
35 p. (MIRA 17:9)

CA

27

The significance and character of the retention of solvents. LEO IVANOVSKI. *Chem. Listy* 26, 331-2 (1932). Waxes and carbohydrates resembling waxes decrease the rate of evapn. of solvents very markedly. This property is called retentibn (R). The retention no. (R_s) is detd. by the loss in wt. in 100 g. of a 25% wax in a benzene sola (b. 150-95° leaving under 1% residue) made under identical conditions and exposed to the atm. at 15° in cylindrical dishes with a cross-section area of 133 sq. mm. The retention becomes $R = 100 - R_s$. For the retention of pure dil. wax solns the relation $R_s = f(C_1, V_1)$ holds until satn., where C_1 is the concn. and V_1 the sp. retention of the dissolved wax. The retention of solid solns is expressed by $R_s = f(A, h, m)$. Large series of detns. show that the R of sp. waxes is const. within narrow limits and characteristic numerically; it can be used as a criterion for their identification and purity for it is markedly affected by small addns. of foreign waxes. Cf. following abstr. F. M.

CA

2.7

The retention of a solvent as a constant for wax. L. P. LEVINSKY. *Chem. Listy* 26, 332 (1932). The retention pos. (R_f) decreased in the following order for the waxes: crude montan, Japan, carnauba, beeswax, refined ozocerite, extra paraffin, hard paraffin, normal paraffin, bleached montan, ozocerite, ceresin mist, soft paraffin. The R_f values depend only on the chem. properties and purity of a wax and are not related to the m. p. The addition of any wax decreased the R_f values of beeswax. Mixts of paraffin with ozocerite or beeswax show minima in the R_f curves which allow the evaluation of the purity of ozocerite. The minima appear in the mist paraffin 97.5%, ozocerite 2.5%. For mixts of ceresin and ozocerite it is necessary to add a quantity of paraffin to bring out the minima for the ozocerite content is usually small. The carnauba and montan waxes together with various mixts of paraffin show no minima; their retention corresponds to the partial retention of 2 components following their percentage compn. [M]

B-I-J

13L

Crystal forms of paraffin wax and oenkerite.
L. IVANOVSKIY (Futrova, 1934, No. 26, 1-4).
The forms assumed by paraffin wax and oenkerite under
different conditions of crystallization from solutions of
the pure materials or of mixtures thereof are described.
[Illegible text]

ASH-TS METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

STEEL

IRON

COAL

BRICK

GLASS

PAPER

TEXTILE

LEATHER

PLASTIC

WAX

RESIN

ADHESIVE

PAINT

INK

DYE

DRUG

FOOD

FUEL

METAL

NON-METAL

MINERAL

ORGANIC

INORGANIC

PHYSICS

CHEMISTRY

BIOLOGY

Agriculture

Veterinary Medicine

Human Medicine

Natural History

Geography

History

Philosophy

The Arts

Language

Mathematics

Science

Technology

Engineering

Architecture

Design

Art

Music

Dance

Theater

Sports

Recreation

Education

Religion

Social Science

Economics

Law

Politics

Government

International Relations

Warfare

Peacekeeping

Disarmament

Human Rights

Environment

Conservation

Wildlife Management

Marine Biology

Botany

Zoology

Anthropology

Archaeology

Numismatics

Palaeontology

Geology

Mineralogy

Metallurgy

Chemical Engineering

Electrical Engineering

Mechanical Engineering

Civil Engineering

Structural Engineering

Transportation Engineering

Environmental Engineering

Food Engineering

Textile Engineering

Leather Engineering

Plastic Engineering

Paint Engineering

Ink Engineering

Drug Engineering

Food Engineering

Fuel Engineering

Metal Engineering

Non-Metal Engineering

Mineral Engineering

Organic Engineering

Inorganic Engineering

Physics Engineering

Chemistry Engineering

Biology Engineering

Agriculture Engineering

Veterinary Medicine Engineering

Human Medicine Engineering

Natural History Engineering

Geography Engineering

History Engineering

Philosophy Engineering

The Arts Engineering

Language Engineering

Mathematics Engineering

Science Engineering

Technology Engineering

Engineering Engineering

Architecture Engineering

Design Engineering

Art Engineering

Music Engineering

Dance Engineering

Theater Engineering

Sports Engineering

Recreation Engineering

Education Engineering

Religion Engineering

Social Science Engineering

Economics Engineering

Law Engineering

Politics Engineering

Government Engineering

International Relations Engineering

Warfare Engineering

Peacekeeping Engineering

Disarmament Engineering

Human Rights Engineering

Environment Engineering

Conservation Engineering

Wildlife Management Engineering

Marine Biology Engineering

Botany Engineering

Zoology Engineering

Anthropology Engineering

Archaeology Engineering

Numismatics Engineering

Palaeontology Engineering

Geology Engineering

Mineralogy Engineering

Metallurgy Engineering

Chemical Engineering Engineering

Electrical Engineering Engineering

Mechanical Engineering Engineering

Civil Engineering Engineering

Structural Engineering Engineering

Transportation Engineering Engineering

Environmental Engineering Engineering

Food Engineering Engineering

Textile Engineering Engineering

Leather Engineering Engineering

Plastic Engineering Engineering

Paint Engineering Engineering

Ink Engineering Engineering

Drug Engineering Engineering

Food Engineering Engineering

Fuel Engineering Engineering

Metal Engineering Engineering

Non-Metal Engineering Engineering

Mineral Engineering Engineering

Organic Engineering Engineering

Inorganic Engineering Engineering

Physics Engineering Engineering

Chemistry Engineering Engineering

Biology Engineering Engineering

Agriculture Engineering Engineering

Veterinary Medicine Engineering Engineering

Human Medicine Engineering Engineering

Natural History Engineering Engineering

Geography Engineering Engineering

History Engineering Engineering

Philosophy Engineering Engineering

The Arts Engineering Engineering

Language Engineering Engineering

Mathematics Engineering Engineering

Science Engineering Engineering

Technology Engineering Engineering

Engineering Engineering Engineering

Architecture Engineering Engineering

Design Engineering Engineering

Art Engineering Engineering

Music Engineering Engineering

Dance Engineering Engineering

Theater Engineering Engineering

Sports Engineering Engineering

Recreation Engineering Engineering

Education Engineering Engineering

Religion Engineering Engineering

Social Science Engineering Engineering

Economics Engineering Engineering

Law Engineering Engineering

Politics Engineering Engineering

Government Engineering Engineering

International Relations Engineering Engineering

Warfare Engineering Engineering

Peacekeeping Engineering Engineering

Disarmament Engineering Engineering

Human Rights Engineering Engineering

Environment Engineering Engineering

Conservation Engineering Engineering

Wildlife Management Engineering Engineering

Marine Biology Engineering Engineering

Botany Engineering Engineering

Zoology Engineering Engineering

Anthropology Engineering Engineering

Archaeology Engineering Engineering

Numismatics Engineering Engineering

Palaeontology Engineering Engineering

Geology Engineering Engineering

Mineralogy Engineering Engineering

Metallurgy Engineering Engineering

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Electrical Engineering Engineering Engineering

Mechanical Engineering Engineering Engineering

Civil Engineering Engineering Engineering

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Transportation Engineering Engineering Engineering

Environmental Engineering Engineering Engineering

Food Engineering Engineering Engineering

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Plastic Engineering Engineering Engineering

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| <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div> <p>CO</p> </div> <div> <p>Processes for protecting articles made of vegetable fibers from decay, fire and water with attention to water-proofed and dyed fabrics. Leo Ivanowsky. <i>Selensieder-Zig.</i> 65, 187 B, 207-10, 227-30, 247-9, 269-70 (1938).—A review.</p> </div> <div> <p>J. W. Peety</p> </div> </div> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | <div style="text-align: right;">25</div> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div> <p>ASAC-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p> </div> <div> <p>SEARCHED INDEXED</p> </div> </div> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div> <p>SEARCHED INDEXED</p> </div> <div> <p>SEARCHED INDEXED</p> </div> </div> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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| <p>Agents for protecting vegetable fibers against rotting Leo (Yannovskiy). <i>Seifenwaser-Ztg.</i> 63, 327 (1918). The rotting of hemp cords buried for 32 days in moist garden soil was prevented by impregnating the cords with (1) emulsions of carbolinum contg. either paraffin, ZnCl₂ or ammoniacal Cu oxide or (2) various preps. contg. Cu. No protection was obtained by impregnating with tannic acid, an emulsion of paraffin and latex, Hamast K soln. and an Al soap-wax emulsion. T. W. Peire</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>ASA-STA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>RECORDING UNIT</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

777. CRYSTALLOGRAPHY OF WAXES AND RELATED SUBSTANCES. 3(2).
PHOTOMICROGRAPHS. Ivanovsky, L. and Wredde, J. H. (Vetroleum,
Sept. 1946, 2, 218)

ix further micrographs are shown of crude, yellow and white
Russian ozokerites.

ASIA-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

TIMOFEYEV, Dmitriy Andreyevich; IVANOVSKIY, L.N., kand. geogr.
nauk, otv. red.

[Middle and lower Olekma Valley; geomorphological analysis
of the territory of the basin] Sredniaia i Nizhniaia
Olekma; geomorfologicheskii analiz territorii basseina.
Moskva, Nauka, 1965. 137 p. (MIRA 19:1)

IVANOVSKIY, L. N.

Glacial Silt in the Quaternary Deposits of the Altay

On the basis of the deductions of V. V. Sapozhnikov ("Katun and Its Sources," Izd. Tomskogo un-ta, bk. 18, 1901) concerning the relation between the large quantity of mud in the rivers of the Altay and valley glaciers, the author considers the quantity of silt particles in various pebble terraces of the Chua River (as established by mechanical analysis) and points to the various conditions governing the formation of pebbly heights and low terraces in this valley. The presence of a large percentage of silt in pebbly low terraces and the relation of these terraces with terminal moraines permit one to consider this silt glacial. In pebbly high terraces the percentage content of silt is small, which indicates their formation outside considerations of ancient valley glaciers. (RZhGeol, No. 6, 1955) Vopr. Geografii Sibiri, No. 3, 1953, 195-200

SO: Sum. No. 744, 8 Dec 55 - Supplementary Survey of Soviet Scientific Abstracts (17)

RAGOZIN, L.A.; IVANOVSKIY, L.N.

First plenum of the Committee for the Study of the Quaternary Period
at Tomsk University. Biul.Kom.chetv.per. no.18:116-118 '53. (MLRA 7:5)
(Geology)

IVANOVSKIY, L. N.

Terraces of the Yenisey Valley from Yeniseysk to the Estuary of the Bol'shoy Kas River

The Yenisey river valley in the studied interval (215 kilometers) is asymmetrical: the right high bank is formed by slopes of the Yenisey ridge, and the left bank is a flatland complicated by recent porous detritus. Well-expressed terraces of the left bank are considerably wider than those of the right bank. In all there are 7 terrace levels: 70-80, 45-55, 23-26, 17-19, 10-12, 6-8, 4-5 meters. The terrace 70-80 meters high has a high foundation (socle) crossed by alluvium 2-5 meters thick, its age being provisionally lower quaternary. The 45-55 meter terrace also has a socle-like foundation. Tr. Tomskogo un-ta, ser. geol., 132, 1954, 265-270.

SO: Sum. No. 744, 8 Dec 55 - Supplementary Survey of Soviet Scientific Abstracts (17)

IVAN V. KRYIY, L. N.

"Concerning the Commission for the Study of Quaternary Period at Tomsk State University named V. V. Kuybyshev," Tr. Tomsk. un-ta, ser. geol., 132, pp 271-272, 1954

The author reports on the organization at Tomsk State University of the Commission for the Study of the Quaternary Period, called to unite the efforts of geologists, geographers, archeologists, botanists, zoologists, paleontologists, and scientists from other specialties in the field of study of the quaternary period. The commission, organized in 1952, will conduct active operations in this direction. During 1953, two large conference-plenums of the commission have been held. (RZhGeol, No 4, 1955)

Sum. No. 681, 7 Oct 55

RAGOZIN, L.A.; IVANOVSKIY, L.N.

Second and third plenum of the Western Siberian Commission on the
Study of the Quaternary Period held at the Tomsk State University.
Biol.Kom.chetv.per. no.20:107-109 '55. (MLRA 8:11)
(Siberia, Western--Geology, Stratigraphic)

IVANOVSKIY, L.N.; RAGOZIN, L.A.

Fifth and sixth plenums of the Commission for the Study of the
Quaternary period held at Tomsk University. Biul. Kon. chetv. per.
no. 21:154-156 157. (MIRA 10:6)
(Siberia, Western--Geology, Stratigraphic)

IVANOVSKIY, L.N.

New data on modern and ancient glaciation of the Terektinskiy Range
in the Altai. Trudy TGU 147:22-33 '57. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Kafedra obshchey geografii Tomskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta
imeni V.V.Kuybysheva.
(Terektinskiy Range—Glaciers) (Terektinskiy Range—Glacial epoch)

IVANOVSKIY, L.N.

Age of moraines on the northern slope of the Blash-Irty Mountain
plexus in the Altai. Trudy TGU 147:34-39 '57. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Kafedra obshchey geografii Tomskogo gosudarstvennogo
universiteta imeni Kuybysheva.
(Altai Mountains—Moraines)

26-58-2-39/48

AUTHOR: Ivanovskiy, L.N.

TITLE: Earth Pyramids (Zemlyanyye piramidy)

PERIODICAL: Priroda, 1958, Nr 2, pp 116-117 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Earth pyramids are formed on steep slopes by erosion of moraines and other unclassified rocks. Such formations are found in the Altai Mountains and along the Chuy, Argut and Katun' rivers. The top of the pyramid is protected from erosion by wind and water by alluvial or glacial rubble, the rock beneath becomes cemented together and all the surrounding material is washed away to leave the pyramid standing free. Such pyramids have a mushroom shape, but if the rubble becomes washed away from the top, this too is weathered and becomes sharp and dissected. Pyramids are formed most easily on dry, semi-desert slopes. There are 2 photos.

ASSOCIATION: Tomskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni V.V. Kuybysheva
(Tomsk State University imeni V.V. Kuybyshev)

Card 1/1 1. Pyramids--Formations 2. Glacier--Deposits--Applications